**H2a and H1 Study Guide**

**H2a**

1. **James Oglethorpe**

**a**. The story of how Georgia became a colony starts with him.

**b**. The founder and father of Georgia.

**c**. He was member of England’s Parliament when he became aware of the terrible conditions experienced by citizens thrown into jail for debt.

**d**. He worked to reform the system, and came up with the idea to help the poor and unemployed by sending them to a new colony in America.

**e**. In 1730, he, and 20 other men, asked King George II for a charter of land in America.

**f**. The settlement would be called Georgia, in honor of the king.

2. **Reasons for Founding Georgia**

**a**. **Charity**—poor and unemployed could apply to go to the new colony, Oglethorpe’s personal reason for founding Georgia.

**b**. **Economics**—new colony could send crops back to England for profit

**c.** **Defense**—Georgia would protect South Carolina at no cost to the government

3. **Charter of 1732**

**a.** June 1732, King George II granted a charter for creating Georgia and named Oglethorpe as one of the 21 trustees to govern it.

**b**. The king liked the idea because a new colony would help England economically and serve as a “buffer colony”—protection between South Carolina and the Spanish in Florida.

4. **Trustees**

**a.** James Oglethorpe and 20 other men from England. Remember that England is the same as Great Britain.

4. **Trustee Period**

**a**. The new trustees were allowed to give land to other people but not own any land themselves.

**b**. They could govern the colony for 21 years. After that, the government was to pass to the ruler of England.

**c**. 35 families on November 17, 1732.

**d**. The trustees hoped that Savannah would be a “classless society” where houses were similar, land holdings were restricted, and slavery was forbidden.

**e**. No alcohol.

**f**. No lawyers.

**g**. No Catholics.

5. **Savannah**

**a**. Founded by James Oglethorpe on Yamacraw Bluff overlooking the Savannah River.

**b**. In February 1733, Oglethorpe and the colonists cleared the land he had chosen.

6. **Tomochichi**

**a**. Yamacraw Indian Chief.

**b**. Desired friendly relations with Oglethorpe and the new settlers.

**c**. Became close friends with Oglethorpe and worked with Oglethorpe to establish peaceful relationships with the powerful Creeks and other tribes.

7. **Mary Musgrove**

**a**. A part- Indian woman

**b**. The daughter of a Creek mother and English father was married to English trader John Musgrove.

**c**. Served as Oglethorpe’s interpreter from 1733 to 1743.

**d**. Helped Oglethorpe work peacefully with the Creek Indians.

H1:

1. **Paleo Indians**

**a**. The first humans in Georgia.

**b**. They lived in Georgia around 13,000 years ago.

**c**. They were nomads, hunting and gathering their food.

**d**. They used tools made from stone and a weapon known as the Atlatl.

2. **Archaic Indians**

**a.** Lived in Georgia beginning 10,000 years ago until about 3,000 years ago.

**b**. Were hunters, gatherers, and fishermen who used stone and bone tools.

**c**. They also were the first who built permanent settlements.

3. **Woodland Indians**

**a.** Lived in Georgia from about 1000 BC to 1000 AD.

**b**. Their lifestyle differed from previous Indian groups as they began to plant crops and make pottery.

**c**. Woodland Indians built mounds of earth for burial sites or religious ceremonies.

**d**. The first to use the bow and arrow.

4. **Mississippian Indians**

**a**. Inhabited Georgia from about 800 to 1600 AD.

**b**. They traded with other groups, were accomplished craftsmen, and began farming on a large scale.

**c**. They lived in towns governed by chiefs, who lived in temples on top of large earthen mounds.

**d**. First to meet the Europeans.

5. **Hernando de Soto**

**a.** Spanish explorer

**b**. Came to Georgia during the spring of 1540

**c**. Led 600 soldiers inland from the Gulf of Mexico.

**d**. Marched across Georgia, hoping to find cities of gold in the New World.

6. **Spanish Missions**

**a**. In 1565, the Spanish established St. Augustine, Florida as their first permanent settlement in North America.

**b**. In 1566, they moved north to St. Catherine’s Island off the Georgia coast.

**c**. Missions were established on other Georgia **barrier islands** including Cumberland, St. Simons, and Sapelo Islands.

**d**. The Spanish established **missions** wherever they went, hoping to convert the Indians to their Catholic religion.

7. **Results of the Spanish Meeting the Native Americans**

**a**. The Spanish brought devastating diseases like smallpox that killed huge numbers of Native Americans.

**b**. The Spanish also enslaved many Indians.

**c**. The Spanish killed many Indians with war.

**d**. Forced a new government on the Indians.

**e**. Forced a new religion on the Indians.

8. **French Reasons for Coming to North America**

**a**. Furs, Gold, Glory

9. **English Reasons for Coming to North America**

**a**. Mercantilism, Raw Materials, Exotic Foods, Gold

10. **Spanish Reasons for Coming to North America**

**a**. God, Glory, Gold